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**PABST**, Houston County. A stop on the Georgia Southern and Florida Railway, six miles east of Perry. This is at the 700-acre site where Pabst Brewing Co. established their southeastern plant, which started production in the Fall of 1970. It was purchased by the G. Heilman Brewing Co. in 1983 and later closed until they began production of AriZona Iced Tea in 1995.

**PACES FERRY ROAD**, Atlanta. The Georgia governor's mansion is located at 391 West Paces Ferry Road Northwest. The original road here was named after Hardy Pace (1785-1864), who ran a ferry across the Chattahoochee River in the 1830's on the route to what is now Vinings (q.v.), Cobb County. Pace was a pioneer from North Carolina who came in the 1820's and built a house on what is now West Paces Ferry Road. A post office of PACE'S FERRY was established in the middle 1830's and continued until April 16, 1839 when Hardy Pace moved to the site of the present Vinings, changing the name of this post office to CROSS ROADS. Shortly after this, the present Vinings Mountain was given the name PACE'S MOUNTAIN, after Pace built a house at the foot of it.

**PACHITLA CREEK**, Randolph and Calhoun counties. This stream rises above Cuthbert and flows southward into Calhoun County to enter Ichawaynochaway Creek three miles west of Leary. PACHITLA in Randolph County is a rural community located about five miles east of Cuthbert. This is believed to be the site of a former Indian town which was called PACHITLA. This name is thought to be a Muskogee Indian word meaning "Dead Pigeon" or "Pigeon Town," or it may be from a Choctaw word that means "Opossum." Some variations in spellings have included, PACHITA, PACHUTA and PACHITTA.

**PADSHILAIKA CREEK**, Macon County. Gatschet wrote of a Yuchi Indian town at the junction of this stream and the Flint River called PADSHILAIKA or PADJEELEEGAU. He said it means "pigeon roost," from *padshi*, "pigeon," and *laikas*, "I sit down (am sitting)." Benjamin Harrison and his associates murdered sixteen warriors from this village.

**PAINÉ COLLEGE**, Augusta. Established for Negroes in 1882 by the Methodist Church, and was named in honor of Bishop Robert Paine. The WARREN A. CANDLER MEMORIAL LIBRARY was named to honor Bishop Candler, who was a younger brother of Asa G. Candler, founder

of the Coca Cola Company. The name of the museum, HAYGOOD HALL, honors the Methodist bishop, Dr. Atticus Green Haygood, a former president of Emory College.

**PALATKEE**, Evans County. This used to be an old Indian town, located near the crossings on Bull Creek and the Canoochee River. The name is from the Indian, *pilat-kee*, which signifies "a fording (or crossing) place."

**PALMERS CREEK**, Dawson County. This stream flows into the Etowah River above Dougherty. The name was corrupted from that of Silas Palmour, an Indian countryman who was an early settler on the stream.

**PALMETTO**, Fulton County. Founded by Willis T. Mennefee. Incorporated as a town February 18, 1854, at which time it was in old Campbell County. Named by a member of the Palmetto Guards, a South Carolina regiment that stopped in the area in 1847 when en route to the Mexican War.

**PALMETTO**, Oglethorpe County. This community is located about 12 miles east of Lexington, and was named by Daisy Rowe for the wild palmettos that were growing on Long Creek nearby.

**PALMYRA**, Lee County. Incorporated December 23, 1840 to July 1, 1995. This is now a "ghost town." It was located on Kinchafoonee Creek, five miles north of Albany. Palmyra was the name of an ancient city of central Syria, founded by Solomon.

**PANHANDLE**. This descriptive term is used to denote a narrow strip of land extending out from a larger area. There are three such areas in Georgia given this name: 1. The strip of land in southeast Warren County. There was once a hamlet called PANHAN here, which was located seven miles southeast of Warrenton. 2. The extreme southwest tip of Clayton County. 3. The northeast section of Taylor County, because of the shape of militia district No. 768 there.

**PANNELL**, Walton County. This community was previously known as COWPENS (q.v.), and then changed in 1912 to honor resident here, Wiley Hill Pannell.

**PANOLA MOUNTAIN CONSERVATION STATE PARK**, Rockdale County. A 537-acre

park located on Georgia highway 155 west of Conyers, which was acquired by the state in 1971, and opened in Spring 1974. Named after PANOLA MOUNTAIN here, a million-year-old granite monadnock. One of the early communities of the county was named PANOLA. It was located on the South River, 12 miles south of Decatur. The name has also been given to PANOLA SHOALS in the South River where it is crossed by Georgia highway 155. *Panola* is a Choctaw Indian word which means "cotton."

**PANTHER(S)VILLE**, DeKalb County. This community is south of Decatur on Georgia highway 155. Franklin Garrett says that the name probably dates from the early or middle 1830's. He reports that tradition explains the derivation in a story in which a Mr. and Mrs. Johnson with their infant child were chased by a wild panther in about 1830. However, Brinkley says the place was named for a Cherokee Indian clan. The Panthersville post office was established 1837-1856 and 1879-1901. Also given this name in DeKalb County is the PANTHERVILLE (Militia) DISTRICT, which was originally called GORDON'S DISTRICT until 1828 when it became PERRY'S DISTRICT.

**PAOLI**, Madison County. A community located eight miles southeast of Danielsville. Named after the town of Paoli in southeastern Pennsylvania.

**PARAMORE (HILL)**, Jenkins County. This is a station on the Central of Georgia Railroad, and was named for an early resident here. John Goff said that PARAMORE'S BLUFF on the Ogeechee River in Jenkins County was called Perrymore Bluff by local residents. (See also SCULL'S BLUFF.) Estill and Weatherbe (1883) report a lumber station and post office here named PARRAMORE.

**PARIS**, Emanuel County. The county seat was established here February 18, 1854 at which time the name of the town was changed from SWAINSBORO (q.v.) to Paris. An early post office called PARIS was located five miles south of Sharpsburg in Coweta County, and was named for the French capital.

**PARKERTOWN**, Hart County. Founded in 1832 in what was then Franklin County, and named for the Joseph A. Parker family that settled in Georgia from Virginia. It was located five miles northeast of Lavonia, and first called PARKER'S STORE.

**PARKS**, White County. A former post office which was located four miles north of Cleveland.

Named for Benjamin Parks who found gold here in 1828.

**PARK'S MILL**, Greene County. This former community was named for early residents here, James B. Park and his uncle "Dickie" Park. The place was sometimes called RIVERSIDE, as it was located on the Oconee River, six miles southwest of Greensboro.

**PARROTT**, Terrell County. Incorporated as a town September 26, 1889. Named for settlers, James and John L. Parrott, who founded the community in the 1860's. John L. Parrott was the first mayor of the town.

**PASAQUAN**, Marion County. Located five miles north of Buena Vista on Georgia route 137 West. The home and grounds of the eccentric folk artist, Edward Owens "Eddie" Martin (1908-1986) otherwise known as St. EOM. The name Pasaquan is from the Spanish *pasa*, "the past" or "too pass," and the Chinese *quoyan*, "the coming together."

**PASSOVER**, Rabun County. This community was located where one "passed over" the Blue Ridge divide. The name was changed to MOUNTAIN CITY (q.v.) when it was incorporated as a town in 1907.

**PATAULA CREEK**. Rises below Richland in Stewart County and flows southwesterly through Randolph and Quitman counties, then enters Lake Walter F. George in Clay County. *Pataula* is a Muskogean word which probably means "flat." The name is also applied to PATAULA (Militia) DISTRICT in southeast Stewart County.

**PATAULA CREEK STATE PARK**, Clay County. A 289-acre park developed by the U.S. Corps of Engineers about 1972. Located ten miles northwest of Fort Gaines where Pataula Creek (q.v.) enters Walter F. George Reservoir.

**PATEVILLE**, Crisp County. A former community which was located eight miles south of Cordele in what was then Dooly County. Named for J.S. Pate who first settled here in 1876.

**PATMOS**, Baker County. A former hamlet located in northwest Baker County which was settled in 1839. Being a desolate place, the early residents called the area "Patmos" after the Isle of Patmos in the Bible. The post office closed in 1955.

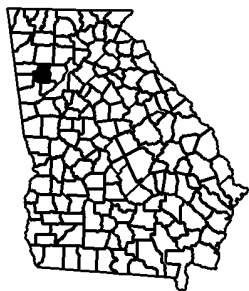
**PATSILIGA CREEK**, Taylor County. Sometimes spelled PATSALIGA. Flows easterly across the northern section of the county to enter the Flint

River northeast of Reynolds. George R. Stewart describes this as a Muskogean word meaning "pigeon-(roosting)-place."

**PATTEN**, Thomas County. A community located ten miles northeast of Thomasville on Georgia highway 122. This former town was incorporated from August 13, 1907 to 1912. Derivation is not known.

**PATTERSON**, Pierce County. This town was founded about 1873 and incorporated December 1, 1893. Named for William Patterson from New York who operated a sawmill here in the early days. The original Atlantic and Gulf Railroad stop here was called NUMBER 7 1/2.

**PAUL A. GREEN BRIDGE**, Rabun County. Located where U.S. highway 441 crosses Tiger Creek. Named March 28, 1961 for Mr. Green who was a state representative from Rabun County, 1947-1958.

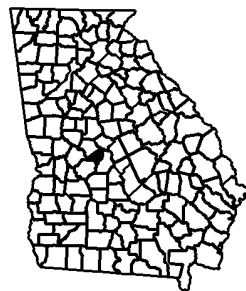


**PAULDING COUNTY**. Created December 3, 1832 with 318 square miles taken from part of Cherokee County. Named for a New Yorker, John Paulding (1759-1818), one of the captors in 1780 of the British spy Andre, for which deed he was presented with a medal by George Washington. (See also Van Wert) The court house burned in 1924. The county seat is Dallas (q.v.).

**PAVO**, Thomas and Brooks counties. Pronounced "Pay'-voh." Incorporated as a town December 22, 1898. Originally called McDONALD (q.v.), but had to be renamed because of the existent name of McDonald Mill, Georgia. *Pavo* is the Latinized form of "Peacock," named for Duncan D. Peacock, the first postmaster. Mr. Peacock came to McDonald in 1879, and was a store-owner, teacher and community leader.

**PAYNE CITY**, Bibb County. Incorporated in 1919. A 70-acre municipality completely surrounded by Macon, and located in the northwest section of that city. William Sims Payne started Payne Mill and it was chartered February 25,

1876. The mill was sold to Bibb Manufacturing Company in 1905. The homes here were originally owned by the company, but most of the people have bought them back.



**PEACH COUNTY**. Created July 18, 1924 with 151 square miles taken from parts of Houston and Macon counties. Georgia's youngest county was so named because of its location in one of the richest peach-growing regions of Georgia, and of the nation. The county seat is Fort Valley (q.v.).

**PEACHTREE CITY**, Fayette County. Incorporated March 9, 1959. The town was developed by the Phipps Land Company as an Atlanta suburban community at the site of the former town of ABERDEEN (q.v.). For derivation, see Peachtree Creek.

**PEACHTREE CREEK**, DeKalb and Fulton counties. Rises just east of Doraville and flows southwesterly to the Chattahoochee River. Named from an early Cherokee Indian village called PAKANAHUILLI, meaning "Standing Peachtree." It has been natural to assume that the name was derived from there having been one or more Georgia peachtrees in the vicinity, although in fact they were not known in this area in the early days. Some historians attribute the name from an old pitch tree which was on a mound in the vicinity of the early village. The stream name has been applied to 15 PEACHTREE streets in Atlanta. The downtown PEACHTREE STREET is a divide, with the waters flowing from the east to the Atlantic Ocean and west to the Gulf of Mexico. See also Fort Peachtree.

**PEACHTREE ROAD**, Gwinnett County. The first road built in the county, at a cost of \$150, to connect Fort Daniel on Hog Mountain with Fort Standing Peachtree.

**PEACHTREE TRAIL**, An early Indian road from the heart of the Cherokee Nation to the Creek Indian Village of Standing Peachtree (see Peachtree Creek). Later called DIXIE HIGHWAY, it is now U.S. highway 41.

**PEA RIDGE**, Marion County. Named from the abundance of wild peavines in the area. This was the former name of BUENA VISTA (q.v.), and is the ridge on which this town stands.

**PEARL**, Elbert County. A community located about two miles east of Middleton. Formerly called PEARL MILLS, and before that, BEVERLY (q.v.), the name under which it was incorporated.

**PEARS (or PERRY) CREEK**, Murray County. Tributary of the Conasauga River, in the upper section of the county. Goff reports that the name is derived from a man called "Sol Perry" or "Perry Spaniard," who lived by this stream on into Tennessee. It may have been Anglicized from his more probable Spanish name of Perez.

**PEARSON**, CS Atkinson County. Incorporated December 27, 1890, in what was then Coffee County. Laid out as a townsite when the railroad was built through here in 1870-71. It became the county seat in 1918, the year after Atkinson County was formed. Named in honor of Benjah Pearson (1811-1885), a wealthy and influential citizen of Coffee County, who served in the Indian War of 1838. S.J. Henderson built the first residence in Pearson in 1873, which house is now the Minnie F. Corbitt Memorial Museum.

**PEAVINE CREEK**, Walker and Catoosa counties. A tributary of the Chickamauga River, named because of the wild peavines found in the area. Named for the same reason is the nearby PEAVINE RIDGE, the site of Civil War skirmishes in September 1863. PEAVINE was also the early name of BOYNTON (q.v.) in Catoosa County.

**PECAN CITY**, Dougherty County. The name of this community was adopted because of its location in the center of the world's leading paper shell pecan region. There was also an early community called PECAN in Clay County, located eight miles northeast of Fort Gaines.

**PECK'S MILL CREEK**, Lumpkin County. A recent cartographer apparently applied this name to what had been known as BALL PLAY CREEK (q.v.), because of a mill on this stream.

**PEDENVILLE**, Pike County. A community located near the Flint River about four miles northwest of Concord. Named for the Reverend A.G. Peden who came here from South Carolina.

**PEDERNALES RIVER (or RIO PEDERNALES)**. This was an early Spanish name which

was applied to the FLINT RIVER (q.v.). Derivation is from the Spanish word, *pedernal*, which means "flint."

**PEEKSVILLE**, Henry County. Now extinct, this community was located six miles east of Locust Grove on PEEKSVILLE ROAD. Named for W.H. Peek, a state representative of Henry County.

**PEEPER ISLAND**, Chatham County. This was the early name of COCKSPUR ISLAND (q.v.) in the Savannah River. John Wesley gave it this original name by which it was known during the Colonial period. It was here that he preached to his fellow voyagers, his first sermon on American soil

**PELHAM**, Mitchell County. The town was founded by J. L. Hand in 1876 and incorporated September 14, 1881. The site for the town was selected as it was found to be the highest point of the South Georgia and Florida Railway. The railroad station was established here in 1868 and named by the chief engineer of the railroad, Major J.A. Maxwell to honor his comrade, Major John Pelham (b. 1839) of Alabama, the "boy artilleryist," mortally wounded in the battle of Kelly's Ford, Virginia, March 17, 1863.

**PEMBROKE**, CS Bryan County. Incorporated as a town August 23, 1905. The previous county seat was at Clyde (q.v.), but was forced to move to enable the subsequent occupancy of that area by Fort Stewart. The present seat is named for Pembroke Williams.

**PENDERGRASS**, Jackson County. This community was incorporated as a town December 30, 1890. Named for Dr. J.B. Pendergrass, a prominent physician of the county.

**PENDLETON**, Ware County. An early name of WAYCROSS (q.v.), Major Philip C. Pendleton settled in that portion of Waycross known as "Old Nine" in 1857. James Screven named the station "Pendleton." But afterwards Major Pendleton caused the name to be changed to TEBEAU-VILLE, after his father-in-law.

**PENFIELD**, Greene County. This little community has been referred to as the "Cradle of Mercer University." On December 28, 1838 the Trustees of Mercer University (q.v.) were given powers to run the government of the village. Named in honor of Josiah Penfield (c. 1785-1828) of Savannah, who gave the original bequest to establish Mercer Institute here in 1833, which became Mercer University in 1837. On the present Mercer Univer

sity campus in Macon, the building housing the girls gymnasium is named PENFIELD HALL in his honor.

**PENHOLLOWAY CREEK.** Rises in southern Wayne County, and flows northerly and then easterly into the Altamaha River. This Indian name was often misinterpreted to mean "Turkey Creek," but actually it is from the Creek, *fin' halui*, which means "high footlog," referring to a passage over a stream. Some sources say the name was first derived from a Lower Creek town of FINHALUI. Old spellings have included, PENHOLLOWAY, PHENHOLLOWAY, FIN(N) HALLOWAY, PHINHOTOWAY, and PINHOLLOWAY (q.v.).

**PENIA,** Crisp County. The former community was located five miles east of Cordele on the Seaboard Airline Railroad. Was originally called PINIA or PINA, relating to the many pine trees here. It was settled by a large number of Russian immigrants.

**PENITENTIARY COVE,** Lumpkin County. Located on Montgomery Creek (q.v.) in an inaccessible region, said to be as difficult to get out of as to escape the confines of a penitentiary. The name was also applied to the present Springer Mountain (q.v.), which was once known as PENITENTIARY MOUNTAIN. In northwest Fannin County, a stream called PENITENTIARY BRANCH flows into Jacks Creek.

**PENNAHATCHEE CREEK,** Dooly County. Rises about five miles west of Vienna, flows westerly into Turkey Creek which then enters the Flint River. Translated this name means, "Turkey Creek," from the Creek word, *pinwa*, "turkey," plus *hatchi*, "stream." See also Turkey Creek.

**PENNINGTON,** Morgan County. This community in the southern section of the county was named for the family that first settled here. In 1883 it was reported that J.C. Pennington was the postmaster.

**PEPPER TON,** Butts County. This was a black village on the eastern city limits of Jackson located near a famous patch of red pepper, and was the site of Pepperton Cotton Mills. Incorporated from November 1897 until 1966 when the town was annexed to Jackson.

**PERCALE,** Monroe County. Located 23 miles northwest of Macon on Georgia highway 87. Founded about 1966. It is the site of Bibb Manu-

facturing Company's Plant Camilia, which makes cotton "percale" sheets and pillow cases.

**(THE) PERIMETER,** Fulton, Cobb, DeKalb and Clayton counties. The descriptive name given to U. S. highway I-285 which encircles metropolitan Atlanta. It opened in 1970, and has also been called THE LOOP.

**PERRY,** CS Houston County. "The Motel City" Incorporated as a town November 25, 1824. Settled in 1823 when it was first called WATTSVILLE. The following year it was changed to the present name to honor Oliver Hazard Perry (1785-1819), the naval officer who defeated the British at Lake Erie, remembered best for his boast, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." Located here is the GEORGIA AGRICENTER which opened in 1990. And this is the home town of U.S. Senator Sam Nunn (b.1938). The city is also called the "Crossroads of Georgia," after the suggestion of the prominent Methodist minister of Atlanta, the late Dr. Pierce Harris.

**PERRY CREEK,** Murray County. Variation of PEARS CREEK (q.v.).

**PERRY HOUSE ROAD,** Ben Hill County. Formerly called OLD OCILLA HIGHWAY, it runs south of Fitzgerald. Renamed in 1973 for M.P. House, general manager of the local Delco-Remy Company.

**PERRYMAN,** Decatur County. Now extinct, it was also called PERRYMAN TOWN. Named after either George Perryman who was one-time caretaker of Fort Scott (q.v.) or possibly after old 18th century trader here, Theophilus Perryman. This community had also been known as FOWL TOWN (q.v.) or OLD FOWL TOWN. Sherwood wrote that this was an old Indian town on the Chattahoochee River, southwest of Bainbridge.

**PERSIMMON,** Rabun County. Formerly a farmers' post office, now an old court house located eight miles northwest of Clayton on PERSIMMON CREEK, a stream which flows southwesterly into the Tallulah River. Settled in the 1820's, the community was named after the persimmon trees, genus *Diospyros*, growing wild in the area. Located here also is PERSIMMON (Militia) DISTRICT.

**PETERSBURG,** Elbert County. Incorporated as a town December 1, 1802. In 1786 Dionysius Oliver erected a warehouse at Fort James (q.v.)

about two miles below the earlier settlement of Dartmouth (q.v.). This was located at a fork between the Broad and Savannah rivers, and he named the place after Petersburg, Virginia where he was born. The post office was established here January 1, 1795, then moved to Lisbon (q.v.) July 2, 1844 and discontinued June 22, 1855. Petersburg turned into a tobacco farming center and tobacco inspection point, which became a thriving city, the third largest in the state. Among its residents was U.S. Senator Bibb (*see* Bibb County). The town died when cotton replaced tobacco as the major crop of the region. The site now lies beneath the waters of Clark Hill Reservoir.

**PETERSBURG**, Gordon County. Named for a German settler whose given name was Peter.

**PETIT CHOU ISLAND**, Chatham County. On the southern tip of Little Tybee Island. This name is a French term of endearment, meaning "little cabbage." Cabbage Island is two miles west of here.

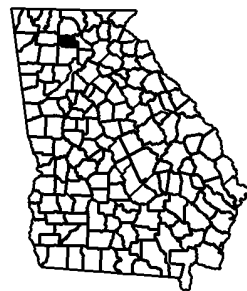
**PHILEMA**, Lee County. Locally pronounced "Flimmee" or "Film'mee." The name of this community was first used to designate the railroad station here, and was taken from the nearby PHILEMA CREEK. Also called PHILEMA BRANCH, it is a tiny stream that rises in Sumter County and flows into the Flint River near Philema. This stream was originally called BEAVERDAM CREEK in the first surveys, and was then named after the Chehaw chief, Fullemy (or Philema).

**PHILLIPS'S MILL**, Coffee County. This former community was located ten miles west of Douglas. In 1883 it was reported that J.D. and J.J. Phillips had cotton and grist mills here, and also raised livestock.

**PHILOMATH**, Oglethorpe County. Pronounced "Fye-low-math." It was originally decided to call this community WOODSTOCK, but the name was rejected, as a post office of this name was already in use in Cherokee County, so Alexander H. Stephens (*see* Stephens County) was asked to suggest a name. He offered Philomath, meaning "Love of Knowledge." This was the site of the "Great Buffalo Lick" in earlier days, described by the Philadelphia naturalist William Bartram as a rock with a salty taste. The Bartram Trail Society Library is now located here.

**PHINHOLLOWAY RIVER and PHINHOLLOWAY SWAMP**, Wayne County. A variation in spelling of the name PENHOLLOWAY (q.v.).

**PHOENIX**, Putnam County. A community located about six miles northeast of Eatonton. This name is derived from that of the mythological bird that rose from its ashes, probably adopted to express the idea of a hopeful future for the place, as it was rebuilt after Indians had burned the early settlement.

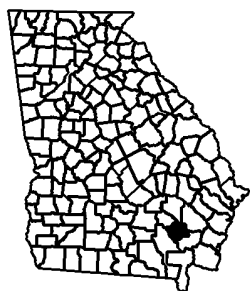


**PICKENS COUNTY**. Created December 5, 1853 with 225 square miles taken from Cherokee and Gilmer counties. Named for General Andrew Pickens (1739-1817) of South Carolina, Revolutionary hero who defeated the British at Kettle Creek, and took part in the victory at Cowpens. He was known as the "Fighting Elder" because of his stern Presbyterianism. The Cherokee Indians called him the "Wizard Owl." The county seat is Jasper (q.v.). The court house was destroyed by fire in 1947.

**PICKETTS MILL STATE PARK**, Paulding County. This 468-acre park is located on the site of the ten-day battle of Pickett's Mill which began in late May, 1864. It is between New Hope and Kennesaw Mountain. The property was purchased by the state for \$935,510 in 1973 for use as a park.

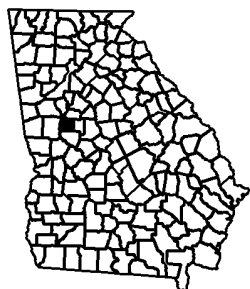
**PIEDMONT (Region)**. This name is applied to the broken and hilly land lying between the Appalachian Mountains of North Georgia and the Atlantic Coastal Plains. *Piedmont* is a French term which originated from the Italian word *piemonte*, meaning "foot hills" or "foot of the mountain." **PIEDMONT** is the name of a community incorporated as a town October 14, 1891 to July 1, 1995, which is in **PIEDMONT (Militia) DISTRICT** in the southwest corner of Lamar County. **PIEDMONT COLLEGE** in Demorest, first called J. S. GREEN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, was founded in 1897 by a Methodist circuit rider. It adopted its present name in 1903 and is now under the auspices of the Congregational church. **PIEDMONT INSTITUTE** of Rockmart was established in 1880 by the North Georgia Methodist Conference. This school existed until 1912. **PIEDMONT NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE** contains 31,192 acres in Jones and Jasper counties, which

are included in the lower Piedmont Belt. Acquisition of the land in the refuge by the U.S. Government began in 1934. Atlanta's **PIEDMONT PARK** was acquired by the city when it was purchased July 1, 1887 from prior owner Benjamin F. "Doc" Walker for the site of the Piedmont Exposition of 1887. Atlanta then changed the name of Calhoun Street to **PIEDMONT AVENUE**.



**PIERCE COUNTY.** Created December 18, 1857 with 342 square miles taken from Appling and Ware counties. Named for the fourteenth president, Franklin Pierce (1804-1869) from New Hampshire, who gained the Democratic presidential nomination in 1852 as a candidate unobjectionable to the South. The county seat is Blackshear (q.v.). The court house was destroyed by fire in 1857. There is also a small community of **PIERCEVILLE** in Fannin County, located ten miles northwest of Blue Ridge.

**PIGEON MOUNTAIN,** Walker County. Located west of LaFayette, with an elevation of 2,329 feet. Sartain said the name was adopted when the white settlers first came and found millions of pigeons roosting on the mountain, feeding on chestnuts and acorns in early winter. Brinkley attributes the name to the mountain's shape or appearance of a pigeon breast.



**PIKE COUNTY.** Created December 9, 1822 comprising 230 square miles taken from part of Monroe County. Named for General Zebulon Montgomery Pike (1779-1813), a hero of the War of 1812, explorer of the Louisiana Territory, and discoverer of Pike's Peak in Colorado. The county seat is Zebulon (q.v.).

**PIKES PEAK (Station),** Twiggs County. This is a descriptive name for a high point on the Seaboard Coastline Railroad, located about nine miles northwest of Jeffersonville.

**PILCHER'S POND,** Walker County. Located in The Pocket (q.v) and named for early resident, Samuel Pilcher (d. 1897) who served with the "Wright Infantry" in the Civil War.

**PINAHACHI CREEK,** Laurens County. An early Creek Indian name of the present **TURKEY CREEK** (q.v.).

**PINDER TOWN,** Worth County. This former community located 17 miles northwest of Sylvester was also spelled **PINDAR TOWN**. It is an old Indian name, possibly identical to **FULEMMY'S TOWN** (see Philema). The post office was established here in 1825.

**PINE.** At least 12 species of pine trees, genus *Pinus*, are found in the state, and these trees are undoubtedly the most prominent and valuable of those found here. Forests cover two thirds of the state and pine comprise 47% of this coverage. It is therefore not surprising to find the large number of place-names in Georgia related to this tree. The term **PINE BARRENS** or **GREAT PINE BARRENS** is the designation that has been applied to the lower southeast half of the state, which was natively covered with forests of eight or ten varieties of pine trees on indifferent soil with scant underbrush. This southern region has also been referred to as the **PINEY WOODS** section. **PINE BON ROAD** of Chatham County was an old road that ran along the east side of the Ogeechee River. The name is undoubtedly a corruption of "Pine Barren." **PINEBORO** was a community in Quitman County. **PINE GROVE** is a community in Newton County, which was formerly called **SHOAL CREEK** (q.v.). **PINE HARBOR** is a community in McIntosh County. A section of Columbus is called **PINE HILL**. The town of **PINEHURST** in Dooly County was incorporated December 16, 1895. Settled in the early 1860's when the early village was called **FULLINGTON** (q.v.). **PINE ISLAND** in Chatham County lies southeast of Little Wassaw Island. **PINE KNOT CREEK** in Chattahoochee and Marion counties was formerly called **OCHILLEE CREEK** (q.v.). The city of **PINE LAKE** in DeKalb County was incorporated December 29, 1937. **PINELAND** is a community in eastern Echols County. The community of **PINE LOG** in northeast Bartow County is named from **PINE LOG MOUNTAIN** (2,300 feet elevation), which extends eastward from Beasley Gap on State

route 14 in west Cherokee County southwestward into neighboring Bartow County. **LITTLE PINE LOG MOUNTAIN** extends eastward of U.S. highway 411. **PINE LOG CREEK** arises at the northeast edge of Pine Log Mountain and flows northwesterly to join Salacoa Creek. A tributary is called **LITTLE PINE LOG CREEK**. **PINE LOG TOWN** was a Cherokee settlement on Pine Log Creek, three miles east of Pine Log in Barrow County. The Cherokee name of the town was **NOTETSENSCHANSIL** which signifies "Pine Footlog Place." Another **PINE LOG CREEK** is above Ballard Mountain in northeast Union County. **PINE MOUNTAIN** in Cobb County is an elevation located northwest of Marietta, which has also been called **PINE HILL** or **PINE KNOB**. It was the scene of skirmishes in June 1864 when General Leonidas Polk was killed here. The **PINE MOUNTAIN** range of northern Harris and southern Meriwether counties was given this name in the 1820's or before. The park here was formerly called **PINE MOUNTAIN STATE PARK** and was then changed to the present **FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT STATE PARK** (q.v.). The town formerly called **CHIPLEY** (q.v.) in Harris County adopted the name **PINE MOUNTAIN** February 14, 1958. There is another community called **PINE MOUNTAIN** in northeast Rabun County. In Barrow County the 1,552-foot **PINE MOUNTAIN** is located two miles east of Cartersville. **PINE MOUNTAIN** in western Upson County has an elevation of 1,257 feet. A community of **PINE MOUNTAIN VALLEY** in Harris County was established in 1935 by Roosevelt's New Deal agencies as an experiment to demonstrate a new method of absorbing surplus labor. It was earlier called **VALLEY OF HOPE** or **VALLEY PLAINS**. **PINE PARK** in Grady County was incorporated as a town August 15, 1910 at which time the community was in Thomas County. It was established as a station on the Atlantic Coast Line Railway. In Twiggs County, the post office named **PINE RIDGE** was established May 15, 1879. The community of **PINE VALLEY** is located about five miles below Covington in Newton County. The town of **PINEVIEW** in Wilcox County was incorporated December 10, 1902. **PINEVILLE** in Sumter County was located twelve miles east of Americus on the Flint River, and was the first post office in the county. Another **PINEVILLE** was in Marion County, eight miles west of Buena Vista. *See also* Penia.

**PINHOLLOWAY**, Wayne County. A former community which was located near Doctortown, and named from nearby **PIN HOLLOWAY CREEK**. Adiel Sherwood wrote that the stream

was so named because an Indian shot a turkey high on a tree near the creek bank, thus *halloway*, "high up," and *pinaway*, "turkey." For actual derivation, *see* Penholoway Creek.

**PINK CREEK**, Heard County. Originally known as **PUNK CREEK**. Goff said derivation is probably from the old Indian village of Punk Knot or *Tukpafka*, or possibly from the Indian translation of *Tukpafkahachi*, or "Punk Creek." The stream rises on the north border of Heard County above the town of Centralhatchee, and flows southeast-erly into the Chattahoochee River.

**PINK KNOT CREEK**, Chattahoochee-Marion counties. *See* Pink Creek and Ochillee Creek.

**PIONEER VILLAGE**, Ware County. A model settlement established on **PIONEER ISLAND** by Okefenokee Swamp Park (q.v.) to demonstrate the lifestyle of the swampers in the pioneer days.

**PIO NONO AVENUE**, Macon. Pronounced "Pie-a Noe-na." The name originated from **PIO NONO COLLEGE**, founded in May 1874, with its name changed to **SAINT STANISLAUS COLLEGE** in 1889. It was operated by Jesuits until it was destroyed by fire about 1922. The location of the school was in the vicinity of the present Stanislaus Circle near Vineville Avenue. The original name of the college was from the Italian *Pio Nono* for Pope Pius IX.

**PIPE MAKER(S) CREEK (or CANAL)**, Chatham County. Named for a meeting place where colonial officials would meet with the Indians "to make peace" or to "pipe talk."

**PISCOLA CREEK**, Brooks County. A tributary of the Withlacoochee River. Read wrote that it is probably derived from the Creeks, *pisi*, "milk," and, *kala*, "white oak acorns," from a place where oil was pressed from acorns. There was a settlement of **PISCOLA** by this stream, seven miles southwest of Quitman.

**PISGAH**, Gilmer County. This was an early village located eight miles east of Whitepath. From a Hebrew word meaning "peak" and is the name of a mountain in Palestine.

**PISTOL**, Wilkes County. Also called **PISTOL CREEK**, this was a village and early post office, 15 miles northeast of Washington. The name was taken from that of a nearby stream that flows into the Savannah River.



**PITTMAN'S CREEK**, Jackson County. Located in the vicinity of Commerce, and named for P.C. "Dick" Pittman who had a corn mill on this stream. There is also a community named PITTMAN, located four miles southwest of Duluth in Gwinnett County.

**PITTS**, Wilcox County. This town was incorporated August 23, 1905. Derivation of the name is from an early settler family of H.H. Pitts.

**PITTSBURG**, Henry County. A community located eight miles northwest of McDonough. Believed named from the city in Pennsylvania.

**PLAINFIELD**, Dodge County. The railroad station was established in 1901 and this same year the post office opened. This tiny community located seven miles northeast of Eastman was incorporated as a town August 7, 1912 to July 1, 1995. Believed descriptively named.

**PLAINS**, Sumter County. Sometimes referred to locally as THE PLAINS. The home town of Georgia's former governor and then U.S. president, Jimmy Carter (*see also* Archery and Rowena). The post office was established August 17, 1839 and the town was incorporated December 17, 1896. The name is derived from an older location about one mile to the north, which was called PLAINS OF DURA. The Biblical Plain of Dura near Babylon was where Nebuchadnezzar erected a golden idol. The earlier settlement in Sumter County was founded in the mid 1830's, and was also called MAGNOLIA SPRINGS or MAGNOLIA VILLAGE.

**PLAINVILLE**, Gordon County. Incorporated July 30, 1903, in 1913 and revised in 1960. Captain E.G. Barney, president of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad (1870) that was built through here, named the place for his home town, Plainville, Connecticut.

**PLANTER**, Madison County. This early community was in the western section of the county, and it was named to suggest the grain and cotton planted in the vicinity.

**PLEASANT**. Stewart reports that this descriptive adjective is used in at least 1,000 place-names in the U.S., for quasi-descriptive and commendatory reasons, usually coupled with names to indicate physical features. The community of PLEASANT GROVE in Johnson County, which is four miles from Wrightsville, was named after the Pleasant

Grove Missionary Baptist Church which was established in 1881. A small settlement called PLEASANT GROVE in Catoosa County, was also named from a church here by this name. PLEASANT GROVE was the early name of GRIFFIN (q.v.). Other communities called PLEASANT GROVE are located in northeast Forsyth County and in southwest White County. PLEASANT HILL is the name given to a small place in upper Talbot County. PLEASANT HILL (Militia) DISTRICT above Lexington in Oglethorpe County was named from the former Pleasant Hill School which was a polling place (*See also* Woodland). PLEASANT RETREAT was a former community in White County, four miles southwest of Cleveland. PLEASANT VALLEY in Catoosa County was given this name because of the productive and beautiful land here. It lies north of Ringgold, and is a continuation of Woodstation Valley. There is also a community called PLEASANT VALLEY, which is located near Vienna in Dooly County, and another in western Upson County.

**PLUM NELLY**, Dade County. Not actually a town, but a sort of farm name. The place was given this name due to the fact that it is "Plum" out of Tennessee and "Nelly" out of Georgia. This was a two-acre crafts center in the New Salem community, located on a spur of Lookout Mountain. It was owned by artist, Miss Fannie Mennen, who was noted for her annual "clothes line" art show, which she conducted for 26 years through 1974.

**PLUM ORCHARD**, Camden County. A site on Cumberland Island at which George Carnegie built a mansion by this name in 1898. There is also a community of PLUM ORCHARD on the east slope of the Blue Ridge in extreme west Rabun County, as recorded at the State Surveyor General's Office.

**POBIDDY CROSSROAD**, Talbot County. Located three miles east of Talbotton on U.S. highway 80, at the junction with POBIDDY ROAD which extends northward to Thomaston. A legend relates how a mother hen here had a brood of little "biddies" and one of them ran out in the road and got killed by a horse, which prompted the exclamation, "That's the end of that po' biddy!" Dr. Goff concluded that the name originated when a dinner was being served near here, and one guest took the last piece of chicken, which prompted another to remark, "There goes the last of the po' biddy!"

**POCATALIGO**, Madison County. Pronounced locally, "Pokey-tally-go." Incorporated as a town

July 21, 1920 to July 1, 1995. The census spelling of the name of this community is POCOTALAGO. This same spelling is also found in the name of the POCOTALAGO (Militia) DISTRICT here. This is apparently a Yamasee Indian word borrowed from an old Indian town by this name in South Carolina. Several possible meanings have been suggested, such as "Big Gathering Place Town," "Big Ball (or Ball Play) Town," "Border Town," or "Gathering Place." A local legend regarding the name says that, to make a balky mule (or in another version, a pulled-in turtle) to go, was to "poke'e tail'e go." POCATALIGO was the Indian name of SANDY CREEK (q.v.), which flows through Madison County. (In West Virginia there is a Pocatalico River as well as a community called Pocatalico, both located north of Charleston.)

**The POCKET**, Walker County. A descriptively named district, in a valley south of Villanow, which was first settled about 1842.

**POETRY**, Chattooga County. *See* Tulip.

**POINSET**, Murray County. This was the early name of SPRING PLACE (q.v.), and is believed to have been named by early settlers from South Carolina after that state's representative in Congress, Joel Roberts Poinsett (1779-1851), who also became Secretary of War.

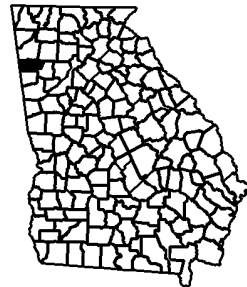
**POINT LOOKOUT**, Elbert County. This elevation overlooking the Savannah River, was the highest point in the territory, where watchmen used to signal the approach of supply boats coming from Augusta.

**POINT PETER**, Camden County. Located just east of St. Marys on the St. Marys River, where (POINT) PETER CREEK enters the river. The name was probably derived from veterans of the French and Indian War who received grants from the English Crown in this area. These men had fought in Nova Scotia and probably brought this name south with them (Peter Point is in Queens County, Nova Scotia). Candler and Evans, in describing the War of 1812, wrote: "On January 15, 1815, a force of some 1,500 British was sent against Point Petre from Cumberland Island, but the movement was defeated by the militia under Captains Tattnell and Messias."

**POINT PETER**, Oglethorpe County. A community located ten miles northeast of Lexington. A local farmer named Peter sold whiskey by the pint, so it was suggested that the post office be named "Pint Peter," but instead the name "Point Peter"

was used. The community was first called THE GLADE (q.v.).

**POLK**, Clinch County. Designated to be the county seat February 14, 1850 at which time it was named in memory of President Polk (*see* Polk County). On January 15, 1852, the name of the town was changed to the more euphonious, MAGNOLIA (q.v.). The court house was built in 1852, and was destroyed by fire in 1856. The county seat was then moved to Homerville in 1860.



**POLK COUNTY**. Created December 20, 1851 with 312 square miles taken from Floyd and Paulding counties. Named for the 11th U.S. president, James K. Polk (1795-1849) of North Carolina, who was previously a congressman and then governor of Tennessee. The county seat is Cedartown (q.v.).

**PONCE DE LEON AVENUE**, Atlanta. Pronounced "Ponst'de-Lee-on." Named after PONCE DE LEON SPRINGS, which were located at the site of the present Sears Roebuck store on Ponce de Leon Avenue. The springs were discovered in 1868 in a shady beech grove owned by John M. Armistead. They were named in 1870 by Dr. Henry L. Wilson, after it was found the water had surprising medicinal and curative value. The Spanish explorer, Ponce de Leon (1460?-1521), was looking for the "fountain of youth" when he discovered Florida. PONCE DE LEON PARK (no longer in existence) was the baseball park of the "Atlanta Crackers."

**POOLER**, Chatham County. Incorporated as a town October 25, 1907. Located northwest of Savannah, and believed named for Quentin Pooler.

**POOLE'S CREEK**. Rises at Forest Park in Clayton County and flows northerly to the South River. Garrett says it was named for Adam Pool who operated a grist mill on the stream. *See also* Poolesville.

**POOLESVILLE**, DeKalb County. A post office established 1831-37 and 1840-47. This was a settlement of Adam Poole at the site of today's

apartment development, **BLAIR VILLAGE**. The post office moved to Rough and Ready (q.v.) in 1847. *See also* Poole's Creek.

**POOR JOE BRANCH**, Sumter County. This is a tributary of Lime Creek in the eastern section of the county. Goff said it may be a po' mouthing name or might have been applied to recognize a former resident near the stream.

**POOR ROBIN SPRINGS**, Wilcox County. Located just north of Abbeville on the Ocmulgee River. Possibly named after an Indian chief Robin, who was said to have been healed by bathing in the waters of the spring. There is a **POOR ROBIN BLUFF** on the Ocmulgee River, as well as on the Oconee River in Laurens County, and on the Savannah River in Screven County. In Screven County are also found, **POOR ROBIN LAKE** (slough), **POOR ROBIN LANDING**, **POOR ROBIN LOWER POINT** and **POOR ROBIN UPPER POINT**.

**POPES FERRY**, Monroe County. In 1819, a ferry operated by Cullen Pope was begun on the Ocmulgee River, about 12 miles upriver from the present Macon. Later a depot and post office were opened to serve the community.

**POPLAR SPRINGS**, Catoosa County. This was an early community which was so named from a spring nearby, above which grew a large poplar tree. Still standing is Poplar Springs Church, on the southwest edge of Ringgold. Another place called **POPLAR SPRINGS** was located on the Tallapoosa River in Haralson County.

**PORTAL**, Bulloch County. Incorporated as a town July 29, 1914. Derivation is unknown.

**PORTERDALE**, Newton County. This once prominent mill town was established about 1880 at the site of the former **STEADMAN** (q.v.). Believed to have been named for Oliver S. Porter, who purchased the thread factory here from Enoch Steadman, who had built the plant about 1868. The mill was in 1898 merged with Bibb Manufacturing Company of Macon.

**PORTER MILLS**, Habersham County. Incorporated as a town November 13, 1889. On February 19, 1951 a State act was passed "... to repeal the charter and laws incorporating the town of Porter Mills and to completely abolish the same." Was named from the Porter Manufacturing Company located here.

**PORT WENTWORTH**, Chatham County. Incorporated as a city February 6, 1957. This seaport town was named about 1917-18 for a prominent resident who lived here. When established as a shipbuilding town during World War I, there were two sections here, named **BIG VILLAGE** across the viaduct, for white citizens, and **LITTLE VILLAGE** for colored on the south side (This information was supplied in 1974 by Port Wentworth mayor, P.B. Edwards).

**POSS CREEK**, Clarke County. Located west of Athens, and flowing into the Oconee River. Named after early resident William Poss, who ran a store nearby.

**POSSOM SNOUT**, Haralson County. This was an early name of **TALLAPOOSA** (q.v.).

**POSSOMTROT BRANCH**, Walker County. This stream, located northwest of LaFayette, is a tributary of Duck Creek. John Goff said this is an old derisive term for designating nondescript localities.

**POSTELL**, Fannin County. A former settlement which was located in the southern section of the county near the Toccoa River. It is believed named for the early postmaster, J. McD. Postell, who had a general store here in the 1880's.

**POTATO CREEK**, Lamar and Upson counties. Rises on the west edge of Barnesville and flows southwesterly to the Flint River. Earlier known as **OLICO CREEK**, the name is thought to have been translated from the Creek *aha* (or *auha*).

**POULAN**, Worth County. Incorporated as a town December 21, 1889. Mrs. Grubbs said the name was adopted to honor Judge W.A. Poulan.

**POVERTY CREEK**, which rises in southwest Lumpkin County, and **POVERTY HILL** in lower Jones County (six miles from Macon), are what Goff calls "po' mouthing" names.

**POWDER MILL BRANCH**, Hart County. This creek is a tributary of Big Cedar Creek, and was named for a mill here that made gunpowder for use in the War of 1812.

**POWDER SPRING(S)**, Cobb County. The place was originally called **GUNPOWDER SPRINGS**, and was incorporated as the town of **SPRINGFIELD AT POWDER SPRINGS**, December 29, 1838 and as Powder Springs, December 19, 1859.

The name originated from the smell of sulphur in the water here, which is also rich in magnesia. *See also* Swift's Lithia Spring.

**POWELTON**, Hancock County. Incorporated as a town December 13, 1816 to 1901. The Powelton Baptist church here, first called Powell's Creek Baptist Church, was organized July 1, 1786 and was named after an early resident. In May 1815 the Powelton Baptist Society for Foreign Missions was formed with Jesse Mercer as president. The Georgia Baptist Convention was organized here on June 27, 1822.

**POWEL(L)VILLE**, Coweta County. This was the name by which MADRAS (q.v.) was first known, and the name came from that of the early postmaster, George Powell, who had a general store here.

**POWERS' CROSSROADS**, Coweta County. Located on Georgia highway 34, midway between Newnan and Franklin. Named for the Powers family of which the present Tom Powers is the sixth generation to live here. The Powers' Crossroads Country Fair & Art Festival held annually here is the world's largest, with over 1,500 exhibitors.

**POWERS FERRY ROAD**, Cobb and Fulton counties. Named after the early ferry across the Chattahoochee River, established in 1835 by James Power (1790-1870). Garret relates how Powers Ferry was used by units of Sherman's army during July of 1864. It was replaced by a bridge built about 1903.

**POWERSVILLE**, Peach County. Located four miles below Byron. This community was established as a stop on the Macon and Southwestern Railroad, and named for Colonel Virgil Powers, the civil engineer for the railroad company.

**THE PRAIRIES**, Charlton County. Are also called GRAND (q.v.) and CHASE prairies. They are more like marshes, and were probably so named from their appearance from a distance, similar to the prairies of the Midwest.

**PRATT(S)VILLE**, Monroe County. This post office was established August 8, 1844, and was named for Daniel Pratt, architect and industrial builder from New Hampshire who moved here from Clinton, Georgia. The post office existed here to September 10, 1850, when it was transferred to nearby Bolingbroke (q.v.). In 1833 Pratt had founded the city of Prattville, Alabama.

**PRESTON**, CS Webster County. Incorporated as a town December 22, 1857. Originally called LANNAHASSEE (q.v.), the derivation of this name is not certain, but is thought to be in honor of Senator William C. Preston (1794-1860), a leader in the Confederacy from South Carolina. *See also* Turin.

**PRETORIA**, Dougherty County. Incorporated as a town August 22, 1907 to July 1, 1995. Named from the large city of South Africa, which in turn was named for Boer leader, Marthinus Wessels Pretorius.

**PRIESTS LANDING (or PRIEST LAND)**, Skidaway Island. A monastery was built by the Benedictine Order on property acquired here in 1859 by the Bishop of Savannah. The monastery ruins are about one mile inland on the east side of the island.

**PRIMROSE**, Meriwether County. This tiny community, about seven miles north of Greenville, was incorporated as a town August 17, 1908 to July 1, 1995. Probably named from the flower.

**PRINCE EDWARD**, Gilmer County. This was an old post office near the present Cartecay. Thought to have been named after the county in Virginia.

**PRINCETON**, Rockdale County. This small community is located seven miles northeast of Conyers, and believed to have been named after an early Prince family who lived here.

**PRINGLE**, Washington County. A community located 16 miles southeast of Sandersville, named for the C.R. Pringle family.

**PROCTOR(S) CREEK**, Dawson County. This stream in the southeast section of the county flows southerly into the Etowah River. Named for John Proctor, a part Cherokee, who lived in the vicinity and owned a mill on the creek.

**PROVIDENCE**, Fulton County. This early community in the upper section of the county was believed to have been given this name to denote optimism, or possibly named after Providence, Rhode Island. PROVIDENCE ROAD and PROVIDENCE CHURCH are today located northwest of Alpharetta. There was also a community called PROVIDENCE at the southwest border of Sumter County, on Kinchafoonee Creek. It was named for a church settlement, Providence Methodist Church of the early 1800's. The Union soldiers confined

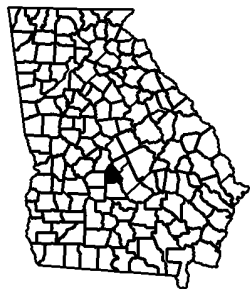
in Andersonville Prison (q.v.) at northeast Sumter County named a water source there PROVIDENCE SPRING.

**PROVIDENCE CANYON STATE PARK**, Stewart County. This 1,061-acre park was opened in July 1971, and is located about six miles west of Lumpkin. Named from the PROVIDENCE CANYONS here, which in turn were named after the Providence Methodist Church here. Other names of the canyons have included, PROVIDENCE CAVERNS, GRAND CANYON OF GEORGIA, LITTLE GRAND CANYON(S) (q.v.), ROYAL GORGE OF THE CHATTAHOOCHEE, and sometimes known locally as the "BIG GULLY." The largest canyon is GRANDFATHER CANYON which is one-half mile long, 300 feet wide and 150 feet deep. The destructive erosion to create these canyons covers 3,000 acres, but started only about 170 years ago.

**PRIUTT CREEK**, Randolph and Calhoun counties. Rises about four miles south of Shellman in southeast Randolph County and flows southerly into Calhoun County where it enters Merrett Creek, an affluent of Ichawaynotchaway Creek. Earlier names of this stream have been FUSHATCHEE CREEK (q.v.) and CLAYBANK CREEK.

**PUBLIC SQUARE**, Greene County. *See* Temperance, Greene County.

**PUDDLEVILLE**, Cook County. The former name of Adel (q.v.).



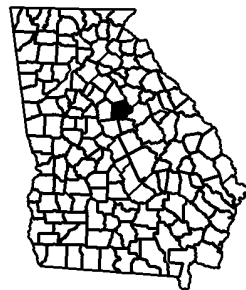
**PULASKI COUNTY**. Created December 13, 1808 with 254 square miles taken from part of Laurens County. Named for Count Kazimierz (Casimir) Pulaski (1748-1779), exiled Polish general, and hero of the Revolutionary War, who was killed while defending Savannah against the British. The county seat is Hawkinsville (q.v.). A statue to his honor, PULASKI MONUMENT, was placed in Monterrey Square in Savannah, October 12, 1855. FORT PULASKI (q.v.) and FORT PULASKI NATIONAL MONUMENT (q.v.) were also named for the Polish count. The town of

PULASKI in Candler County was incorporated August 24, 1905, at which time it was in Bulloch County.

**PULLTIGHT**, Decatur-Grady counties. This community on the county line, east of the Big Slough, was said by Goff to have been given a "whimsical po' mouthing name." This was a farmers' post office of Decatur County in the 1880's. There is also a PULLTIGHT HOLLOW in Tennessee which drains into the upper edge of Georgia's Dade County.

**PUMPKIN (TOWN)**, Paulding County. This early community was named after PUMPKIN-TOWN FERRY on PUMPKINTOWN CREEK, located four miles west of Dallas. PUMPKINVINE CREEK rises about nine miles west of Dallas, and flows northeasterly into Bartow County to enter the Etowah River. May have been named for a Cherokee Indian, Pumpkin Vine. PUMPKINVINE CHURCH is about three miles southwest of Dallas.

**PUNK CREEK**, Heard County. This is a variation in spelling of PINK CREEK (q.v.).



**PUTNAM COUNTY**. Created December 10, 1807 with 341 square miles taken from part of Baldwin County. Named for General Israel Putnam (1718-1790), a Revolutionary War hero, who was born in Salem, Massachusetts. At the request of George Washington he selected the site for West Point Military Academy on the Hudson River in New York State. The county seat is Eatonton (q.v.). There is also a community named PUTNAM in Marion County, located near the Schley County line.

**PUTNEY**, Dougherty County. A community located eight miles south of Albany. Named for Francis F. Putney, born in England in 1837, who had large plantation interests in Dougherty and adjoining counties.

**PYE**, Wayne County. This early community was located on Goose Creek, 15 miles northwest of Jesup. The postmaster in 1882 was Solomon Pye.